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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1862.

PRICE THREE

MPORTANT FROM M'CLELLAN.

The Great Union Victories of Monday and Tuesday.

Terrible Loss Among the Rebel Troops.

No Fighting on Wednesday or Thursday.

THE MORALE OF M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

THE VERY LATEST.

All Quiet on the James River on Friday Afternoon.

Death of Colonel Van Wyck,

THE VERY LATEST.

General Dix reports the arrival to-dray at Fortrees Men-wee of five hundred and fifty-three retral prisoners, being a part of those taken during the recent bettles. Among

General Dix has ordered away all civilians from aros, and no persons will be permitted to neer to that point or the Army of the Potomac exce hose connected with the military or naval service.

Wannington, Suly 5; 1962. bes have been received from General McClellan Despatches have been received roll and the same o'clock P. M. Friday, July 4.
The following is their substance, omitting military de
The following is their substance, omitting military de

alls and operations not proper for present publication:—
There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the
many were reputed with great slaughter.
The army moved to the position now occupied because

s greatly superior advantages for the co-operaunboats, of which seventeen are new in the ting the dank of our army.

river protecting the Sank of our army.

Statements of the casualties in the several battles of eight days cannot yet be furnished.

Our forces were not bealen in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utterment efforts of

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, Jeme 27, when General McCall's division was at the out-est overwhelmed, and twenty five pieces fell into the

At one o'clock yesterday (the 4th) the army was drawn up in its positions for review; the bands were playing, national calutes being fired, and things looking

THE FAMOUS SEVEN DAYS IN WIRGINIA.

ents, actions and contests of the whole body of the Army of the Potomac have been given in our previous issues, but a few details of individual comands will also be of interest to the friends of those conup the great volume of the history of the rebellion

While the erest battles of the 26th and 27th were pro was more or less fighting along the whole line of the extreme left. The enemy was now everywhere on the of ed our centre and front, played an important part sound of camer on our right grew louder louder towards evening, and it became ent that we were either coaxing the rebels on to a trap or that our troops were obliged to ratire before them. The fact that our right wing, under Gen Porter e, at length became evident.

It was near gix o'clock in the evening when General McCollan ordered two brigades from Summer's corps to the right to cover the retreat of our forces across the crossed at a "double quick," with charry, and crossed the Chickshominy bridge in forty-five minutes afterwards. Here they mee our galant little army, who had been fighting the rebels

Was thrown out to the right; the regulars, under Sykon-were ordered to fall back, and the Inish brigade to take sheir place. As the stream of wounded and dead was rembed forward with the groutest enthusiasm. The rebels, hearing the cheers and seeing the two new brigades de-ployed before them, besteted, while all our other battalions reformed in good order and manfully held live musketry from the Irish brigade, and French's brigade commenced manouvring in a memo-ing attitude on their flank. They then deemed it best to discontinue the pursuit, and fell back beyond the

the troops to each other after the battle that the Thirtieth Georgia rebel regiment lay down within twenty-five paces of the Eighty-eighth New York regiment, and its adjutant actually, and soveral other rebels, walked into the lines of the Righty-eighth, exhausted and astonished so find themselves prisoners of war. Our troops had or.

MORNING BROKE CLEAR AND PRACTIFUL. miny, while the rebels had retired far towards on the side of the enemy that day was estimated at 12,000 men, while we lost 6,000 men killed,

Early on the morning of the 28th the Irinh brigade and Freuch's brigade fell back across the bridge to protect it aill the division of General Sykes passed over. This Bykes' division did at daylight, in good order and with decimated ranks, without the slightest ausoyance from the enemy. The rebels showed no disposition to renew the battle, probably imagining that our right had been an ambuscade across the river. When all the troops had former encampment, and, with the rost of the army, re-

General McCelellan, who had previously designed transferring his base of operations from the Pamunkey to the James river, now perceived that no time was to be lost in making the change of front, as the new ground gained by the enemy enabled him to threaten our right thank, as well as our communications in the cear. Accordingly the order for the movement was promptly given, and the baggage and supply

trains commenced moving, while a strong force of artil-lary and cavalry were placed in possession of every ford and bridge along the Chickshominy by which the ene-my might effect a crossing before we were fully pro-pared to receive him. Skirmishing had been briskly maintained by the enemy the previous night; but, be-coming fully conscious of the severity of the punishment inflicted upon him, he discontinued his akirmishes on Saturday and Saturday night, the 28th of June, and till saturday and Saturday night, the 28th of June, and till

AT DATLIGHT ON THE 29TH Most of the troops had left the breastworks and commenced their march towards the James river. To Gen. Summer's corps was entrusted the post of honor on the Summer's corps was entrusted the post of honor on the march. They were to cover the retreat. About four e'clock the plokets were called in, and so well were the movements executed that even still the revels were unconscious of our design, pand imagined we were in full force before there. Our troops had not teng left their works before the rebets cutered them. Our march was allowly but steadily continued, and every precastion taken by Gen. Summer to guard against an attack on our rear.

WITHER THE MEMBER APPEARED.

WHERE THE EMERT AGAIN APPEARED.

The enemy first appeared before us at Peach Orchard station, on the line of the Richmond and West Point Railroad. General Sedgwick ordered General Burns to prepare to receive them, as they were now distant about had we been aware that they were in the vicinity when a terrible shower of bombs and round shot anapped the branches of the trees above and around us, and it was evident that to save ourselves the enemy must receive a check. The First Minnesota regiment was thrown out as skirmishers, and the rattle of musketry soon mingled with the banging of artillery, while on our side Kirby's battery had obtained a good range of the retels and pounded away at them fo no playful or halfway manner. The force of the enemy was so large, however, that the Minnesota boys were soon obliged to fall
back, which they did finely, under Celonel Sully,
with the Seventy-first Pennsylvenia, Second New York
and other regiments rushing to their ensistance. The
enemy became alarmed and discontinued the battle, retiring crestfation to the cover of the ferest. This affair occurred between nine and eleven in the morning. Our-loss in it was not over one hundred and fifty men in killed, wounded and missing.

This concluded the first of a series of encounters with

the enemy, which might be regarded as one grand battle, commencing at Orchard station, and ending at Turkey

which were left at Savage's station. This gave the one

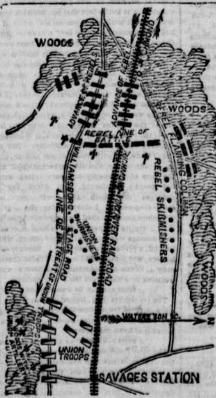
THE RESILS AGAIN CARE IN SIGHT, Near Savage's station, about three miles from Orebard station. He suddenly appeared with cavalry, masking a battery of artillery, and with artillary on both flanks and large masses of infantry in the rear, marching in column by brigades, presenting a triple line front of half a mile in extent. Baxter's Zounves and the First Minnesota were thrown out again to skirmish, and Smith's division took up a position on our left, while Richardson's divizion protected us from the flanking columns of the rebeis on the left Sedgwick's division formed the centre, and maintained its ground well, though the skirmishers were soon hurled back in confusion upon it by the ter-rific front and flanking free of the enemy. The brunt of this severe action fell on Burnst brigade, and

GENERAL BURNS WAS WOUNDED By a Minis musted ballen the face, which showed off his mustache, and, passing through his cheek, come out near his ear. He not only remained unhorsed and un-moved, but continued to direct his troops in face of the enemy with unsurpassed gallantry. General Sadgwick subsequently passed a high compliment upon him for his hereic conduct. Meanwhile the First Californic, Ouc Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, Second New York and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania were hotly engaged, and deli-vered so terrific and destructive a fire into the advancing fee that his englanght, which was of the most firious and desperate nature, was for the time checked PRESSUREMENTS CAMB-POURING IN.

under the terrific assaults of artillory and musketry belehed upon our gallant troops.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN APPEARS-ASSONG US. At this juncture General McClellan arrived upon our person of the field, accompanied by the greater part of his staff. "Let the artillery give them grape and canis enemy and exposed himself to at. . He received the order was obeyed instantly. It was now the enerry's turneto waver, and the Eighty-eighth New York, under pletely, with the exception of 140, which they carried of regiments had closed in upon them, and to add to their discomilture they were shelled from the wood out of which they emerged to commence the angaroment. 13: the fairest and most doshing of the war. The contes ner, and the yells and cheers of the forces on both sides of cannon, and the harsh, incessant and crast ing roll of musicetry. Night alone put an end to this terrific conflict, but ast until the enemy had been completely and entirely worsted and driven from the field of battla General McClellau meanwhile rode among the groups, and always had a word of encounagement for every one.

front. Gor-less in this encounter was heavy probably as much as eight hundred or sine hundred men is killed and wounded, while the enemy's less in meneras certainly much desayler, perhaps double that of conforces-The accompanying diagram will serve to illustrate



of the protecting column resumed its line of march to-wards the James river. As one o'clock that night it reached the White Oak bridge, and at three A. M. of Monday, the 30th of June, our rear guard, consisting of

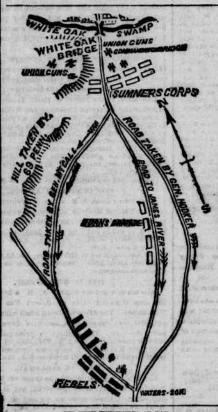
walking. There were many men, however, who were so completely worn down by fatigue and exhaustion that they must have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

THE SWARP REIDGE MOWS UP.
At five o'clock A. M. the bridge over the swamp lown up, as the head of the enemy's column was soon

The troops now advanced to a position which they have since rendered memorable in the annals of warfare. Encomped here in the sweet stillness of a summer morning, the clear which is of a steam valve is heard in the far off distance. "The rebels are running the locomotive," eries one. "Yes, that must be the care," there is not the which the chimes in another. Hark ! there is another whistle dis notly heard. It to not from the direction of the rail oad. No, it is a more welcome sound than that of any

OUR INDEPANDANCE OF THE JAMES RIVER.

As soon as this point is decided a spontaneous cheer our state out for our gallant gunboats. The whistle shows us that they are ready to assist us and to protect us if necessary, undisise that we are not far from our arrival, who are already awaiting our arrival on the friendly river. Our toils are not yet, however, over, and one of enacted before our rash, persevering foe will allow us to form a junction with our friends.



Our artiflery prevented the enemy from repositructing the white that bridge, and we fancied curselve the prospect of even a temporary rest was a great boon stance during or ir retreat. "This was the extraordinary near of the reather, which kept the wretoked roads in a toleschiy pr esable condition.

All was quiet till about four o'clock in the afternoon when we were a more startled by the coming of The rebols could not have passed the broken bridge; for our ersillery held that. What, then, could this new c annoxading smean? Is it possible the enemy has got in our roar? And such were the reflecabout us with terrible preximity. Without being sequence of this new annoyance of the enemy. "Here how to run from Yankees again." This remark-is a fair specimen-of the spirst which animated Funner's corpseantime the art lilery of the enemy continued to mow down the branche s of toocs and everything election came in the way of their missiles. Our own guns were not how it wasers we 'e attacked, and how the enemy got at roads unknown to any in our camp, except, perlaps, our generals, and, while we had the weariest part of our enuaged guarding the bridge on the principa road to the Jamest river the scemy had used two by-

In the vicinity at this juncture was as follows :- flichard son, with his division and two he gades of Sodgwick's division, were engaged, together, with the bulk of the artillery of Samuer's corps, in , matching the bridge. McCall, with the corps, was the mearest to the enemy by the byroad on one right fank as we marched towards the James reser. Burns' brigade and detailed to guard to portion of the supply train, which we had sow overtaken, and Hooker's division formed our left ming, on a road almost parsiled, to those by which Generals McCall and Burns were marching, and the one my, after amoning an in the rear and set the left fank

Thus this batile commenced disertrously; after all it was only an impairtue of General Burns, perceiving the Aleaster, try and check the progress of the enemy. Our troops were relicating—artillery, infantry and casalry mixed indiscrammately—and the rebels change them over

It was in this state of affairs that the Sixty-night rement came up in from of the rebek, and, hy order of Colonel Owens, charged bay exots on the anemy. The robels last their impetuosity at behelding an infantry ight. A feroe struggle ensued, in which the Sixty-sinth and sanguizary battle war not less than one the which they occupied and held. While this was going on the engagement became general along the entire line. Righardson's and Edgwick's divisions. advancing, throw the enemy back in all directions. General Hocker, at the head of his division, now came up, and, observing Colonel Owers, said in a sharp

"On that hill," returned Owens, proudly pointing t there his regiment was drawn up in the form of an ar, " Nobly done! well done," said Hooker, as he roe

SHE RATTLE NOW RAGED IN FULL PURP Keyes' corps was desperately assaulted the left, while the fury of the spbel alaught against our front was unabated. after trap was set for the enemy, and our troops he rally moved them down, so thus they lay on the ground New York suffered considerably in this battle, and both regiments did good service. In the Forty second New York, of Pana's brigade, the field officers all behave well, and Lieutenant Colonel Mooney was killed. The First California regiment and the Nineteenth Mas sachusetts were placed in the space occupied by the broken regiments, and, by one of the mosreshing and destructive fusilades of musketry ever heard, the enemy were at length repelled on at points of Sedgwick's division. Our lost guns were not resaken, however; but on other parts of the line several

danger of one or the other of his wings being cut offalto her. Night finally came to the rescue, and, as, it was unmolested from the field. Next morning, about on o'clock, our rear guard flually reached its destination, a Turkey's Grove, on the James river, at three o'clock or enemy in his repeated and unsuccessful attempts to cap-ture our batteries on different parts of the line was nothing less than 3,500 men killed and wounded, while our loss did not, this believed, exceed one half that num-

Every one expected a general and flerce attack from the rebels along our whole line. Their best hope lay in the mesibility of overpowering our forces before any rein orcements could arrive. At this crisis the generalship of McClellas, in all probability, saved the army. He rode svery where among the troops, and more than once assur-ed them he was getting the enemy just where he wanted him. The game of masked batteries had been played against him everywhere that was possible against him everywhere that was possible during the retreat of our column, and their loss of the 30th of June, while our loss could not have been more than 8,000, if the stragglers who fell into the coemy's hands be excepted.

THE POSITION TAKEN UP AT TURKEY'S GROVE, nentory of high land formed by a bend in the James river our left wing was well guarded by the gunboats on the rever, the position itself was naturally very strong. All that was left of our brave army were drawn up in line of battle on this promontory or Tuesday morning, the 1st inst. The enemy, contrary t The can't have been described by the chartest and the control of the chartest and the control of the chartest and the chartes ment inflicted upon them the previous afternoon.

Our forces were drawn up in a semicircular line, one flank resting on the river and the other under the protection of the gunboats. With the reserve corps in position, the troops crowning the clevated land presented the appearance of a half moon. The front of our line was in some places about three miles distant from the river. The forces of the rebels were drawn up about a mile and a quarter beyond, and in the bright sun of the lovely summer morning his bayen could be seen flashing gayly for miles upon miles, as far as the view extended around. Banners waved ever this long line, and showed where it reserver the wooded hill or sunk into the slopes of the pretty valleys. The picture was beyond all comparison the most settlime of all that had yet been presented to my

summer's corps, which, up to this time, had been engaged in covering the retreat, now fell into its origina position in the line relatively to the other forces. The omy were again on the difensive. Our troops were who mining to suffer for went of rations as well-as every trifling loss was occasioned by it on our side; for at least one in three of the shells of the enemy falled to explode. On various parts of the time there was a good deal of skirmening all that day.

ewal of the cannonade, at intervals, till mear night fair. The enemy had planted a battery on the left of his General McClellan determined to bave it captured. The battery was planted on the margin of a wood, about half a mile from the extreme effour principal line of battle. Between ave and six o'clock General Sumner ordered a bat tery of the Fourth United States artillery, the Sixty-nint! Penney lvania, supporting Meagher's Irish brigade, the Jackson, perceived the movement and divined it sobject pose sent forward a column of ten thousand men murch ing at a support arms, in eclumn by brigades. The fact of the: appearing in this way was to deceive us as to their elject. No sooner had they debouched from the

cover of the wood which lay between their perition and ours than they broke to the right and left and opened on us a most destructive fire of shell, grape, shrepnel and canicter. The Sixty-nint! Pennsylvania tracrediately openetifre, and was the flext to encounter the enemy.

The nature of the ground was such that only one of our The espe's presented a front at least twice as men After a canguinary strugglo. the Sixty-ninth were com pelledae fall back towards the right, where they subs quently did good service on the finik of the enemy.

Just enemy as they were withdrawn the Shaty-ninth
New Serk replaced them and continued the battle-Meagher riding in front and flourishing his swort, exhibe Nugent, their colonel, commanded movement was being executed fire revels sudderly apandby two tremendous soliers of musketry at arenty of the hatsalion, with the exception of ten men. Every office maketh companies seligified or wounded.

THE SHAMES OF THE AMERICANT-PASS NOT PRESENTED.,
BOWYOR, and the Eighty eighth regiment, made

Maje Quinien, now coming up, returned the they made a desperate assault on the enemy with the bayonet, and, were only presented from rushing upor their officers, who perceived that such desperation Shelf, officers, who perceived that fruch desperation of the corps. The said of third regiment of the Irisch brigade, under Colonel Igan Burke, most appeared, and also the Twenty-ninth Markachusetts, under Colonel Pieros, who fully re-Biggiethel, and ageneral "charge bayonets" along the

onthe loss of ever fifteen hundred men, one-half o of raily. Our traops, cheered voeiferously as they folmaterity whenever the dared try to cally. A number of prisoners and two gons evere captured, and she result anticipated. The loss on our side in this most desperat

Every officer and man dialinguished himself for , al many of them were equal to five Yankeer. Mongher and his staff were conspicuous throughout the entire

The rebels fall back to attack so more. All their staggored beneath the blow they had just received. ral note"-and the wounded were cared for as well as circumstances would persuit. The indefatigable foe, at length finding McClellan's position defended by the troops that he commanded, and considering his own position untenable, determined open changing his factics, and commenced the construction of a fort on the opposite

enemy in this respect, as he had already foiled his in all his designs. For this purpose he had his baggage familing, where the stream is so wide that a battery on the opposite bank could receive more damage from ats than it could inflict upon us at such a distance. This point is about seven miles below Turkey's moving early on Tuesday afternoon, and at two A. M. the rear guard, again consisting of Summer's corps, comthe enemy. Haip new began to pour down. The road

were getting bad. The movements were consequently now; but, as we had the best of the roads, the enemy, in

The rebel videttes were visible from our lines the the thick fog which succeeded the storm, and some slight skirmishing took place between our cavalry and that of the enemy, and

And this morning the same may be said. The enemy probably feel disheartened at hearing that reinforce ments have arrived.

It was noticeable that nearly all the prisoners taken by our troops were more or less intoxicated, and all had a quantity of bad whiskey in their cantoens. These prisoners say that their losses since the fighting con must have been 35,000 or 40,000 men, and that our artil inform us that the firing of our gunboats was very accu tured General McCall when he was wounded, whom they regard as a valiant and skilful general. In their present tion the rebels are far away from their base of op vantages gained by our army by the movement

of the troops in McClellan bore them ale encouraged them to surm unt every trial, and danger. Their fortitude, when foots weary, when suffering for water and from win shore when undergoing every privation their colan's foresight in providing himself with a of artillery and proceeding so cautiously rebels was apparent. At every step it w fon, who had to sacrifice his best . mend Bravest so few were lost,

The rebels abandoned all their concentrated their forces at Richm overwhelming McClellan and annil advancing northward towards land. In both these objects the but completely foiled, by the br THE TROOPS AND TO

The troops unar bers of Congress for not to meet the robels in time, army they would give up all ! their denunciations of Greek my is on the banks of being in New York er Was! THAT GENERAL M'CDELLAN

With tifty thousand me taken Richmond Leyone such a reinforcement w the several ferious ba' sies that have been sene

AT MIGHT ALL WAS QUIRT,

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE TROOPS IN GENERAL M'CLES Fiat McGol sarge a Fark a shield and capturing one masked battery after an b,er during the retreat. Of all our guns we lost ab at twenty fivesome encouragement to the enemy, tho stood in much need of such war material as Union grant. The wonder is, that with so many of our guns and the stores as we have

sed, for the purposes; mating his army; the a Acshington and Marty. fwore not only balls 1. very of the troopses ad

Moure who redical war : ending sufficient for ce to I many of them deal : mpe of restoring the Uni on. receilings are forgetted s the Pribune and Conge senen that our chivale

fought; for it is a well known fact by this time that our wily foes will not fight except with vasily superior forces and other advantages. The probability is, therefore, that had McClellan 50,000 men more at his disposal Richmond would have been evacu-ated, and the Fourth of July would have been calebrated through throughout every town in Virginia. Where the army is at present, however, in the hands of such an intrepid, yet cautious and able, officer as "Little Mac"—which is his denomination in the army—our ferces, it may be hoped, are out of all peril. On Thursday morning last the gunats which are supporting him were shelling the en my, who have doubtless lest ned that we are re and will beareely, in their present condition, have the te er and beyond is the rebels are encamped. stere he can receive supplies with the greatest facility and without the slightest danger of having his communientions interrupted. This, then, is the state of affairs at specially and all that is now wanted is a sufficient force to drive the rebels from their present

esition, and compel them not only to fall back por Richmend once more, but to abandon it. THE BATTLE OF THE 1ST OF JULY, VIEWED PROM A DISTANCE, This basile was the most picturesque scene, perhaps the eye ever rested upon. The evening was clear, and not a breath of wind stirred the atmosp above the beattle field was marked by a broad blurun of smoke that arose from the front of the forest and towered in a stately perpendicular common to, the light blue sky. The crashing of the musketry was so loud and continuous that it resembled the passage of a railroad train at full spe ed through a tunnel, while the camonade was a kind of appropriate base to the mixture of sound which kind of appropriate bass to the mixture of sou rent the air. As night drew on the column of smoke became more indistinct; but then the beauty of the prosper A was only diversified. The flashing of the ord-cauce and small arms formed the most charming tableau, whe grandest display of pyrotechnics, as they ming led with exploding shells after they had coursed their way in the finest golden line from the gunboats.

Gra dually these scenes passed away, and darkness

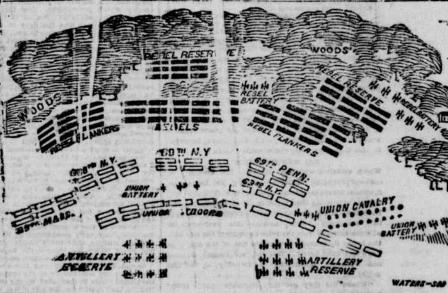
The following are the names of some of the diled and wounded in Sumner's corps:— The following are the names of some of abs a billed and wounded in Summer's corps:

Solone Char'es, 42d New York, wounded.
Lieut. Col. Mooney, 42d New York, wounded.
Lieut. Col. Mooney, 42d New York, wounded.
Lieutenant Henry, 42d New York, wounded.
Lieutenant Smith, 42d New York, wounded.
Colonel Hincks, 19th Massachusetts, wounded.
Major Howe, 19th Massachusetts, wounded.
Colonel Grevenor, 7th Michigan, wounded.
Captain Mallory, Tist Pennsylvanis; wounded.
Lieutenant Reynolds, 69th New York, wounded.
Lieutenant Cahil, 69th New York, wounded.
Lieutenant Cahil, 69th New York, wounded.
Lieutenant Cahil, 69th New York, wounded.
Lieutenant Burns, 69th New York, wounded.
Lieutenant Burns, 69th New York, wounded.
Lieutenant Burns, 69th New York, wounded.
Colonel Burks, 63d New York, wounded.
Colonel Burks, 63d New York, wounded.
Colonel Burks, 63d New York, wounded.
Lieutenant John C. Foley, Sist New York, wounded.
Colonel Burks, 63d New York, wounded.
Captain Foebne, 88th New York, wounded.
Captain Mandroliell, Baxtor's Zousves, wounded.
Captain MacGoeigell, Baxtor's Zousves, wounded.
Hosides regimental and staff officers, General Surwho was conspicuous for his gallantry, got woulded.

tho was conspicuous for his gallantry, got woun slightly by a shell in the arm, in the heat of the battle of White Oak Swamp; General Sedgwick had a horse shot under him, and General Burns received a Thus ends a series of encounters of saven days dura

tion, bringing our secounts down in regular

Biograms of the Bet tle Field, Tuesday, July 1.



ADDITIONAL OFTAILS.

not on Seday, Mostay and Tuesday be

with instructions tosevacuate and parters the Anguage they had hardly left their position, and were alling back on the railrend and Williamsburg turnpike, when

the merent are trement and immediately wieders and ats wood in pursuit with their whole force.

barely time to place their men in position to race ve The enemy selvanced to the attack abouts as o'clock

The battle lessed until dark, during which the enems

uffered terribly, advancing in a solid mass to within short distance of our artiflery.

The effect of our gune upon their ranks was fearful, sciling and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the earny were repulsed and second to absorden their post-This battle took pines about a take and a half

abore Savage's station.

Whilst this basele was in progress other important

events were transpirity.

The railroad bridge across the Chickshoming was teen, was run overboard.

to be moved were committed to the flames, together with

large assemt of ordnance storas. The large bouse at the station and the adjoint grounds, which were filled with our aick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, were loft under the care of our surgeons, with all the necessaries at hand for their comfert. They numbered about 700, and are

Assated under the cover of the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the eight day

now in the enemy's hands.

General Smith's division, supported by Gen. Merley's brigade, accupied the right of the bridge, while General

mmer's and General Franklin's corps occupied the division, was out on the road to meet the enemy, who

was approaching from Richmond. ing been hervily rainforced by the troops who had fought the battle of Friday, on the opposite side of the

At about three o'clock it became evident that some portion of our lines must give way, as the rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action.

Our troops in front of the bridge new fell back to with

in three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides.

(During the day all the cattle and a greater portion of
the tra apportation had safely crossed Turkey Island
hasege. Some of the rear wagons had to be abandoned
and fired to make room for the passage of artillery.

The light was renewed early on Tuesday morning by

The reactis again advanced at about three o'clock in the afternose, in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artiflery for about two ours, walksut coming near enough for musketry to be

ment is not known; but twenty thousand is cons to be as near an estimate as can at present be given in

killed, wounded and missing.

Many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country, and may hereafter The loss of the energy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army.

We have taken about 700 prisoners, among whom are three liquideant colonels and one major. The reported capture of Gen, Magrader its probably

The less in field artillery is about thirty pieces during Gan. Reynolds and Capt. Kingsbury, of his staff, were

take: prisoners, as was also Col. Stockton, of Michigan. Gen. Mead, of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded. Gen. Surus was wounded in the face. Gen. Smaner and Gen. Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field.

Gon, McCall was seen to fall from bis horse during the battle on Monday, and was taken prisoner. The extens f his injurios is not known. Co. Gaslin, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania regi-

Captain Cambios, of the Fifth regular carnity, was also killed. Captain Whiting, of the Fifth cavairy, was wounded

and taken prisoner, and his son, a feulemant in the regiment, lost his lolt arm. Colonel Pratt, of the Thirty first New York regin

The army is now ensumped on high rolling ground of the banks of the James river, alten miles from Rich mond. The transports are already valuading suppl

to his procent position.

gard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the Army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken during the battles belonged to Penningard's army. Fortmes Mosnon, July 2-9 P. M.

council C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the re-serve cayalry, informs me that their force, numbering over 1,000, have all arrived here this evening. Thus commant, with the flying artillery, and about 1,500 in-

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